

some of my comrades died. I was tortured for most of the summer of 1969. I developed beriberi from malnutrition. I had long bouts of dysentery. I was infested with intestinal parasites. I spent 13 months in solitary confinement. Was our cause worth all of this. Yes, it was worth all this and more.

Rose Wilder Lane, in her magnificent book "The Discovery of Freedom," said there are two fundamental truths that men must know in order to be free. They must know that all men are brothers, and they must know that all men are born free. Once men accept these two ideas, they will never accept bondage. The power of these ideas explains why it was illegal to teach slaves to read.

One can teach these ideas, even in a Communist prison camp. Marxists believe that ideas are merely the product of material conditions; change those material conditions, and one will change the ideas they produce. They tried to "re-educate" us. If we could show them that we would not abandon our belief in fundamental principles, then we could prove the falseness of their doctrine. We could subvert them by teaching them about freedom through our example. We could show them the power of ideas.

I did not appreciate this power before I was a prisoner of war. I remember one interrogation when I was shown a photograph of some Americans protesting the war by burning a flag. "There," the officer said, "People in your country protest against your cause. That proves that you are wrong."

"No," I said, "That proves that I am right. In my country we are not afraid of freedom, even if it means that people disagree with us." The officer was on his feet in an instant, his face purple with rage. He smashed his fist onto the table and screamed at me to shut up. While he was ranting I was astonished to see pain, compounded by fear, in his eyes. I have never forgotten that look, nor have I forgotten the satisfaction I felt at using his tool, the picture of the burning flag, against him.

Aneurin Bevan, former official of the British Labor Party, was once asked by Nikita Khrushchev how the British definition of democracy differed from the Soviet view. Bevan responded, forcefully, that if Khrushchev really wanted to know the difference, he should read the funeral oration of Pericles.

In that speech, recorded in the Second Book of Thucydides' "History of the Peloponnesian War," Pericles contrasted democratic Athens with totalitarian Sparta. Unlike the Spartans, he said, the Athenians did not fear freedom. Rather, they viewed freedom as the very source of their strength. As it was for Athens, so it is for America—our freedom is not to be feared, but our freedom is our strength.

We don't need to amend the Constitution in order to punish those who burn our flag. They burn the flag because they hate America and they are afraid of freedom. What better way to hurt them than with the subversive idea of freedom? Spread freedom. The flag in Dallas was burned to protest the nomination of Ronald Reagan, and he told us how to spread the idea of freedom when he said that we should turn America into "a city shining on a hill, a light to all nations." Don't be afraid of freedom, it is the best weapon we have.

IN HONOR OF REVEREND THOMAS C. MCKINLEY'S ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate an individual who found his spiritual calling, and was able to overcome many obstacles to help his community and to make life better for the citizens of Indiana's First Congressional District. Reverend Thomas C. McKinley of Gary, Indiana will be honored this Friday, July 20, 2001, at the Twentieth Century Missionary Baptist Church for earning his diploma of academic achievement from the State of Indiana.

Thomas C. McKinley came from a humble background and endured a troubled youth. However, his life was changed forever at the age of 17, when McKinley acknowledged his calling to the ministry. On October 15, 1980, he was ordained by the Indiana Christian Bible College. For the past ten years, Reverend McKinley has served as the spiritual shepherd for the Twentieth Century Missionary Baptist Church, located at 700 West 11th Avenue in Gary, Indiana.

Reverend McKinley has proven himself to be a selfless example to his congregation. He has been invaluable to the members of his community as both a teacher and evangelist, and particularly through his teaching ministry for stewardship. While a wonderful pastor, Reverend McKinley's leadership skills do not end with the spiritual realm; he has served as President of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Gary, and as Treasurer of the Gary Police Chaplain Department.

While Reverend McKinley has selflessly served his community in Gary, his service to humanity has known no boundaries. In 1999, he spent a month in Honduras, completing two pilgrimages aiding hurricane victims with food, clothing, and medicine. Not only did he donate his own time and resources, he also organized other churches back home to assist many other Hondurans in need. His desire to help those overseas also led Reverend McKinley to serve as a missionary in Haiti.

Although Reverend McKinley gives much of his time to others, he is still a devoted family man. Nothing is more important to him than his supportive and beloved wife, Camellia, and his three daughters, Charletta, Charlotte, and Sabrina, and his son Russell.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating Reverend Thomas C. McKinley for his commendable efforts towards improving himself, his family, his community, and the world. Reverend McKinley is to be admired for the wonderful example he has set for our community as a pastor, a father, and an involved citizen.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF MANILA

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Arkansas city that celebrated its centennial on July 3rd. I am proud

to recognize the City of Manila in the Congress for its outstanding community spirit and its contributions to Arkansas and the nation.

Manila was incorporated in 1901 after a population and industry boom in the area. Recordings of Manila go all the way back to the 1500's when Hernando de Soto crossed the Mississippi River. Accounts taken from his travels talk about a Native American settlement, although there were several European settlers also said to be living in the area.

Manila is also known for being a settlement of fugitive Cherokee who snuck away from the Trail of Tears as they were being forcibly driven from Georgia in 1838. The swamps were so overgrown that the federal soldiers didn't want to go look for them and simply declared them as dead. These runaways later settled in what is today Manila and the surrounding areas.

From its beginning, Manila was primarily an agriculture town. The people in the area lived on the plentiful game and fish in the area and developed an industry by shipping it to markets in St. Louis, Chicago, and as far east as New York. Later, timber became the chief industry. Logs would be sent to mills down the river until the quality and quantity of the timber reached the railroad industry. In 1900, the Jonesboro, Lake City, and Eastern Railway extended its line to Manila. With the railroad came a schoolhouse, general store, a mill, and a population boom.

Today Manila is still growing. In fact, it is the fastest growing town in Mississippi County. That is why I rise today on behalf of the citizens of the First Congressional District, the State of Arkansas, and the United States Congress to wish the City of Manila a happy 100th birthday.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 2001

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise together with my distinguished colleague from Arizona, JEFF FLAKE, to introduce the Export Administration Act of 2001.

My colleagues, it is high time for the Congress to responsibly legislate export controls. We have not done so properly since the end of the Cold War, when the *raison d'être* for the Export Administration Act of 1979, of preventing the proliferation of sensitive dual-use technologies to the Soviet Union, ceased to exist.

As went the Soviet Union, so went the threat of an all-pervasive, mind-focusing totalitarian threat to the United States. So, also, went the very multilateral non-proliferation system, CoCom, that effectively helped keep a lid on that Soviet threat.

Now, new threats are upon us—cyber warfare, the potential for proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism. It is incumbent upon this Congress to update this legislation in a manner that effectively can address those threats and in a manner that can effectively restrict dual-use exports that may threaten the United States.

Indeed, the key single criteria for this renewal, it seems to me, is whether those export